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pr.11711 - IVA

Rishat 2024-09-0

pr.11711 - IVA

Rishat 2024-09-0

Radar complex 48Ya6-K1 "Podlet-K1" (<http://www.russianarms.ru/>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.12.2016 13:07:27

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

OKR Divnomorye

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)**ROC "Divnomorye" / "Divnomorye-U"**

Electronic reconnaissance (SAR) and control system / electronic warfare (EW) system. As of December 2013, using the developments of the " [Moscow-1](#) " system, it is being developed by KRET enterprises. Completion of development and presentation of the system to the Russian Ministry of Defense is expected by 2016. First publicly mentioned at a press conference at KRET on 11.12.2013 ([source](#)). The system

is **designed** for reconnaissance of air and space targets, radio suppression, and jamming of air and space-based radar surveillance systems ([source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.12.2013 00:19:18

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

Complex P-260T Redut-2US / module R-431AM MIK-MKS

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)**P-260T "Redut-2US" Complex****R-431AM MIK-MKS Antenna Module**

Multipurpose mobile communications complex. The P-260T "Redut-2US" telecommunications complex with the R-431AM MIK-MKS family antenna module ([source](#)) was developed by NPF "Mikran" (Tomsk, chief designer - V.Ya.Gyunter) during the "Redut-2US" R&D project to create a mobile communications system. The "Redut-2US" complexes are sometimes called "telecommunication multimedia complexes" in the media ([source](#)). Serial production of the complex began in 2011 jointly with the Yurginsky Machine-Building Plant. The complex was accepted for supply to the Russian Armed Forces by order of the Minister of Defense in July 2012. ★★ ★

[pr.11711 - IVA](#)[Rishat 2024-08-2](#)[pr.11711 - IVA](#)[Rishat 2024-08-2](#)[Historical ph](#)[Rishat 2024-08-1](#)[Historical ph](#)[Rishat 2024-08-0](#)[Historical ph](#)[Rishat 2024-08-0](#)



The R-431AM "MIK-MKS" communications complex in the stowed position (photo - NPF "Micran", <http://www.micran.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28,04,2013 22:01:58

Comments: [1](#)

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55Ж6 Sky - TALL RACK

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)

55Zh6 / 55Zh6-1 "Nebo" - TALL RACK Three-coordinate radar for detection and tracking of airborne objects in the meter range. By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in early 1975, the R&D work "Nebo" was assigned, the purpose of which was to develop two unified three-coordinate radars in the meter wave range for the Air Defense Forces in a transportable version (radar 55Zh6) and for the Ground Forces in a mobile version ([1L13 "Nebo-SV"](#)). In the same 1975, another Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was issued, in which the R&D work "Nebo" was included in the list of the most important works of the five-year plan. Along with the R&D work, the R&D work "Ugol" was assigned to study the possibility of creating a three-coordinate radar in the meter wave range. The development of the 55Zh6 radar within the framework of the Nebo R&D project was carried out by the Gorky Research Institute of Radio Engineering and Telecommunications (Gorky, now Nizhny Novgorod, since 1991 - NNIIRT), chief designer - Alexander Zachepitsky. State tests of the 55Zh6 radar began at the Kapustin Yar proving ground in 1982 ([source](#)), the radar complex was accepted into service also in 1982 ([source - Fundamentals ...](#)) For the development of the radar in 1987, the NIIRT team was awarded the USSR State Prize. The radar was manufactured by the Gorky Television Plant (JSC Nitel, Nizhny Novgorod). The radar is designed to detect, identify, measure three coordinates and track air targets, including aircraft manufactured using stealth technology. It is used in the Air Defense Forces as part of an automated control system or autonomously.

★★★

Radar 55Zh6 "Sky" (<http://nitel-oao.ru>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11.02.2012 23:53:11

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE »](#)

1L267 Moscow-1, modules 1L265 / 1L266

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)

The 1L267 Moskva-1 complex with 1L265/1L266 modules Airborne electronic reconnaissance (SAR) complex / electronic warfare (EW) complex. Developed by the Gradient Research Institute of the Radio-Electronic Technologies Concern (KRET) of the Russian Technologies State Holding Company. On April 21, 1994, the Ministry of Defense (military unit No. 64176) and the Gradient Research Institute signed contract No. 54023 (previously No. 42-5) for the implementation of R&D work on the Moskva theme. The development requirements were accepted on March 24, 1994 (No. TK-0889494). The development was planned to be completed in 1998. In 2004, amendments to the 1994 contract for the implementation of the Moskva-1 R&D work were agreed upon ([source](#)). Supplement No. 1 to the TZ No. TK-0889-94 dated 28.12.2001 changed the composition of the equipment being developed and additionally included in the R&D project "Moscow-1" the work on the development and manufacture of the reconnaissance module - product 1L265 - previously not provided for in the cost of the R&D project "Moscow-1". This supplement was developed in pursuance of the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme People's Commissariat of the Grau Ministry of Defense "Assessment of the Status and Development Prospects of Ground-Based Electronic Warfare and ELINT Systems..." dated 17.04.2001 and the decision of the Head of Arms Orders and Deliveries dated 15.09.2001 on carrying out work on the modernization of the "Avtobaza" ELINT system within the framework of the R&D project "Moscow-1". Supplement No. 3 to the TZ, approved on 02.02.2008, expanded the functional capabilities of the system and set forth requirements to increase the efficiency of the system. The implementation of these requirements entailed significant changes in the composition of the equipment of the 1L265 and 1L266 products, more complex signal direction finding systems and the need to modify the functional software of the said products ([source](#)). In 2009, the Department for the Development and Organization of Orders for Aerospace Defense Systems found funds to complete the R&D work - release of working design documentation, manufacture of a prototype and software for the 1L265 object, conduct of State tests of the 1L265 and 1L266 objects, approval of the working design documentation for both of these products for serial production. State tests were completed by September 2012 (minutes dated 05.09.2012). As of 03.07.2013, the Moskva-1 R&D work was completed, the state contract for the R&D work was fulfilled, and the system itself was already accepted into service with the Russian Armed Forces ([source](#)). Serial production of the Moskva-1 complex is carried out by KRET enterprises, including NPO Kvant (Nizhny Novgorod, [source](#)).

★★★

). On April 1, 2013, the Ministry of Defense and JSC NPO Kvant signed state contract No. 8-3-41/128/ZA for the supply of the serial complex Moskva-1 1L267. As part of its implementation, on June 25, NPO Kvant and JSC KOMZ signed an agreement for the supply of 9 units of the 1L266 Automated Command Post during the period from July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015. The contract value is 381.5 million rubles (42.4 million for one item) ([source](#)). On December 10, 2013, the media reported on the delivery of the first Moskva-1 complex to the Russian Armed Forces. It is reported that a contract worth 3.5 billion rubles has been signed for the delivery of more than 10 Moskva-1 SIGINT systems over 3 years (by 2016). On November 20, 2014, the media reported that 4 Moskva-1 systems will be delivered to the Russian Armed Forces by the end of November 2014 (the first in 2014) and the next 5 systems will be delivered in 2015. In total, according to our calculations, the Russian Armed Forces will have 10 Moskva-1 systems by the end of 2015. On

February 3, 2015, the media [reported](#) that deliveries of serial Moskva-1 systems will begin in February 2015, which indicates a disruption in plans for the

delivery of the systems in 2014. On March 15, 2015, deliveries of serial systems to the Russian Armed Forces began ([source](#)).



One of the vehicles of the SIGINT and EW complex "Moscow-1" (NPO "Kvant").

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11.12.2013 01:29:08

Comments: [3](#)

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29B6 Container

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)

29B6 "Container "

★★★

over-the-horizon detection (OHD) radar of the air and space attack warning system. The radar was developed by the Scientific and Production Complex Research Institute of Long-Range Radio Communications (NIIDAR, Moscow) with the participation of the Pravdinsky Design Bureau of the Radio Relay Equipment Plant (PKB ZRA, [source](#)) from 1995 to 2000. The chief designer is Valentin Strelkin ([source](#)).

The radar is produced by the Pravdinsky Radio Plant NPO of the Almaz-Antey concern. The construction of the first radar prototype was carried out by the Granit Research and Production Technology Center (Ryazan, [source](#)) as part of the NIIDAR R&D work since 2002. Since 2002, radar testing began and continued until 2013.

The ZGO 29B6 Container radar of the 590th separate over-the-horizon air target detection unit has entered experimental combat duty. December 2013. The 180 degree viewing sector is planned to be increased to 240 degrees in 2014.

On June 16, 2015, the media reported plans to deploy the Container radar in the eastern direction. State testing of the radar in Kovytkino (Mordovia) is planned to begin in 2015.



Receiving part of the ZGO 29B6 "Container" radar, Kovytkino, Mordovia, November-December 2013 ([source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.12.2013 10:31:19

Comments: [0](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

1L269 Krasuha-2

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

Station 1L269 "Krasukha-2" Electronic suppression station / unified ground jamming module. The purpose of the station is to suppress AWACS type airborne surveillance radars (*source - Pylev A.*) as part of separate electronic warfare battalions (*source - Boltovskaya*). Developed by VNII "Gradient" (Rostov-on-Don), manufactured by NPO "Kvant" (Novgorod) of the Concern Radio-Electronic Technologies of the state holding company "Rostec". FSUE "BEMZ" (Bryansk) participates in the production of the stations as a subcontractor. State tests of the 1L269 Krasukha-2 and [1RL257 Krasukha-4](#) stations were completed in 2009. The first Krasukha-2 stations were delivered to the Russian Armed Forces in 2012. The 2014 state defense order for the delivery of Krasukha-2 stations was completed by KRET in October 2014 (*source*). In 2015, delivery of two systems is planned (*source*). The 1L269 station is offered for export and was presented in the KRET showroom in April 2013.

★★★



Electronic suppression station 1L269 "Krasukha-2" (Electronic warfare in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. 2013. Thematic collection).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.04.2013 00:32:26

Comments: [10](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

1RL257 Krasuha-4

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

Station 1RL257 / RB-271A "Krasukha-4" Wide-range station of powerful noise interference / ground-based multifunctional jamming module. State contract for the development and creation of the Krasukha-4 station No. 54021 (formerly No. 42-14) was signed between JSC VNII Gradient and the Directorate of Advanced Interspecific Research and Special Projects of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation on July 25, 1994 (*source*). Tactical and technical assignment - TK-0891-94 (*source*). The customer of the development for 2012 is the Electronic Warfare Service of the Strategic Missile Forces, GOZ No. 242/NIO dated September 11, 2007 (*source*). State tests were completed by the manufacturer - NPO Kvant (Novgorod) - in 2009 (*source* , *source*). By the decision of the interdepartmental commission on February 28, 2011, the ground multifunctional jamming module 1RL257 was approved for serial production at OJSC Bryansk Electromechanical Plant (*source*). The production of the station's components and the assembly of the complexes have been carried out serially by VSUP BEMZ (Bryansk) since 2011. The station was accepted into service by the Russian Armed Forces in 2012 (not confirmed). The first contract for the supply of five serial products 1L269 was signed on May 26, 2011 under number 249/7/C/11-13 between the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and OJSC BEMZ. During the execution of the state contract, VNII Gradient assisted NPO Kvant in mastering the production of 1RL257 products in accordance with contract No. 48 concluded on June 16, 2011 (*source*). The second state contract for the production of an unspecified number of Krasukha-4 systems was concluded as a result of a closed auction on April 23, 2012, under number 228/ZA/2012/DRGZ (according to other sources - 249/7/S/12-7) this time with the Concern Radioelectronic Technologies (*source*). Under a similar scheme, on March 27, 2013, a third state contract No. 8-3-41/121/ZA was concluded with KRET for the supply of 18 Krasukha-4 systems. A joint contract with NPO Kvant for the production, delivery and commissioning of the 1RL257 unified ground-based jamming modules was signed in May 2013. The cost of work under the contract is estimated at 2,253.7 million rubles, that is, 125.2 million for one system (*source*). According to media reports, the first 4 1RL257 Krasukha-4 systems were delivered to the Strategic Missile Forces in February-April 2013. On November 15, 2013, the Radioelectronic Technologies Concern (KRET) *reported* that the 2013 State Defense Order was 100% fulfilled in terms of deliveries of Krasukha-4 electronic warfare systems to the armed forces - the Bryansk Electromechanical Plant produced 2 systems in 2013. The RB-271A index is given according to [the source](#) .

★★★



Vehicles of the electronic warfare system 1RL257 "Krasukha-4", BEMZ, 11/15/2013 (<http://roste.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.05.2013 00:25:35

Comments: [1](#)

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1L29 Rtut-B / 1L262 Rtut-BM

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

Station 1L29 / SPR-2 "Rtut-B"

Station 1L262 / SPR-2M "Rtut-BM" / RB-321B

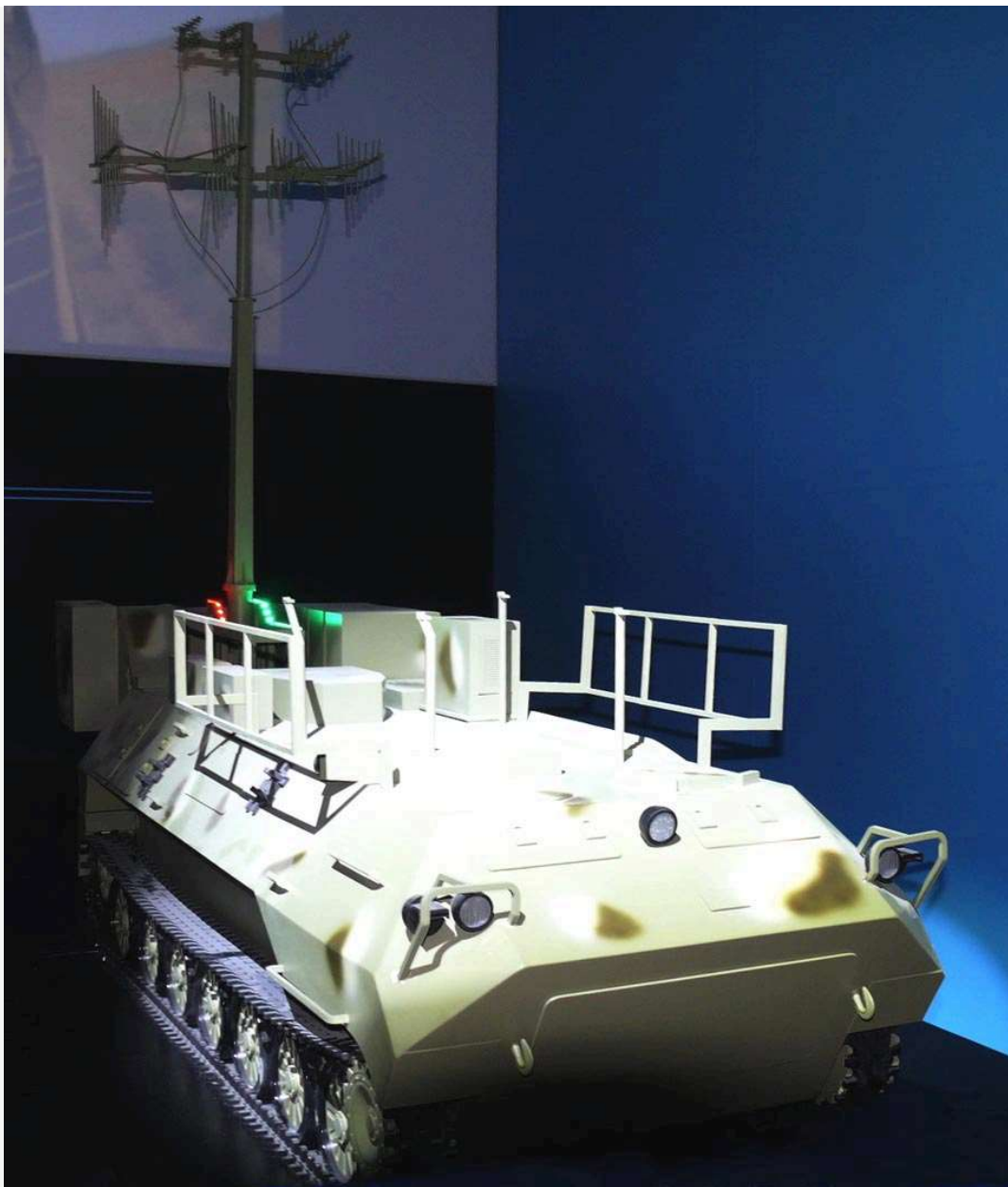
★★★

Electronic warfare station / radio fuse jamming station (SPR). Developed in the 1980s by VNII "Gradient", chief designer - V.G.Lopatin. Serial production began at the Bryansk Electromechanical Plant before 1991.

On May 25, 2011, the Russian Ministry of Defense and VNII "Gradient" signed State Contract No. 249/7/S/11-12 for the supply of 5 1L262 stations worth 718.4 million rubles. The products were to be delivered in two batches – by 25.10.2011 and by 25.09.2012 ([source](#)). Since 2011, the stations have been assembled by the Kazan Optical and Mechanical Plant (KOMZ). On 27 June 2011, KOMZ and OJSC Muromteplovoy signed a contract for the delivery of 11 MT-LBu modified for installation of 1L262 station equipment ([source](#)). The manufacturer of the 1L29 and 1L262 station equipment is NPO Kvant (Velikiy Novgorod). As of the beginning of 2013, the contract for the delivery of 5 stations had not been fulfilled, the chassis were not accepted by military acceptance and were returned to the manufacturer by a court decision ([source](#)).

The second contract for the supply of 1L262 stations was concluded between the Russian Ministry of Defense and KRET on April 23, 2012 under No. 227/ZA/2012/DRGZ (according to other sources - 249/7/S/12-6). Further, on June 113, 2012, a contract was signed between KRET and KOMZ for the manufacture, adjustment and tuning of units and assemblies of 1L262 products in the amount of 734.2 million rubles. The delivery date is set for October 2013 ([source](#)). Apparently, we are talking about 6 stations here (total, 5 + 6 = 11 units).

The third contract was concluded on February 7, 2014 between the Ministry of Defense and KRET under No. 14-4-51/46/ZA for the supply of 1L262 (RB-321B) jamming stations in the amount of 21 units. On February 12, 2014, a joint contract was signed with NPO Kvant for the manufacture and delivery of products. The cost of the work under it is estimated at 1.395 million rubles, i.e. 66.4 million rubles per product. By October 2015, 7 stations should be delivered, and a year later - the remaining 14. When installing the equipment of 1L262 products, repairable MT-LBu tracked chassis will be used, released from under the 1V12(M) kits, transferred by the Ministry of Defense of Russia. At the same time, this price does not include a significant amount of customer-supplied property independently acquired by the Concern from contractors and then transferred to KOMZ for use in the process of manufacturing modules. It includes: R-168 radio station, R-168PU2 control panel, R-168BAF filter unit, R-168BShDA antenna, KTS-1 air conditioner, AVSK-B equipment, operating system, PKUZ-1A instrument complex, TA-88 telephone set, data transmission and synchronization equipment, compact charger (one unit for each station), TEN-45.5A and R-168-01 radio station – two items each ([source](#)).



Model of the 1L262/SPR-2M "Rtut-BM" station vehicle at the MAKS-2013 air show, August 2013 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.ru/>, processed).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 27.04.2014 02:45:36

Comments: [4](#)

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55ZH6U Nebo-U - TALL RACK

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

55Zh6U "Nebo-U" - TALL RACK

55Zh6UE "Nebo-UE" - TALL RACK

55Zh6UM "Niobium"

★★★

Three-coordinate radar for standby mode detection and tracking of air objects in the meter range. Development of the 55Zh6U radar under the "Nebo-U" R&D project was started by NII RT (Gorky, now Nizhny Novgorod, since 1991 - NNIIRT) in 1986 by decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the USSR Council of Ministers and was completed in 1992. Chief Designer of the radar is Aleksandr Zachepitsky. State tests of the 55Zh6U radar were conducted in 1992 at the Kapustin Yar proving ground ([source](#)). Serial production was organized on the basis of NNIIRT in 1994, the first serial radar was released by the pilot production of NNIIRT in 1995. In 2003, the creators of the Nebo-U radar were awarded the State Prize of Russia. In 2006-2008, the radar was serially produced and supplied to the Air Defense Forces. In October 2009, qualification tests of the Nebo-U radar were successfully completed, and a positive conclusion was issued on the possibility of serial production. In 2009-2010, work was carried out to deploy the radar at air defense positions. According to the annual reports of NNIIRT in 2009 and 2010, serial production of the radar was no longer carried out, serial production of individual components of the radar was carried out. Since 2011, serial 55Zh6U radars have been supplied to the troops by Nitef OJSC (Nizhny Novgorod).

The radar is designed to detect, measure coordinates and track air targets of various classes - aircraft, cruise and guided missiles, small hypersonic, ballistic, low-observable using stealth technology. Including in automatic mode and when operating both autonomously and as part of the automated control system of air defense units. The radar provides recognition of target classes, determination of the nationality of air objects, direction finding of active jammers. When paired with a secondary radar, the radar can be used as a route locator for air traffic control.

In some sources and in brochures from exhibitions, the radar is called "Nebo-UE". Perhaps they mean "Nebo-UE" - an export version of the radar.



Radar 55Zh6U "Nebo-U". Probably at the NNIIRT test site (<http://www.nniirt.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.12.2011 01:50:07

Comments: [38](#)

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96L6-1 / 96L6E All-altitude detector

DATA AS OF 2014 (in progress)

96L6-1 / 96L6E "All-Altitude Detector"



Mobile radar system for detecting aerodynamic and ballistic objects at low, medium and high altitudes. The radar was developed and is manufactured by the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern. The first public demonstration of the 96L6E radar took place at the MAKS-2001 air show in Ramenskoye. State tests of the 96L6E radar were successfully completed in 2005. The 96L6-1 radar was adopted by the Russian Aerospace Defense Forces by the Order of the Minister of Defense in 2008 ([source](#)).

Serial production of the radar has been carried out by the Lianozovo Electromechanical Plant (JSC NPO LEMZ) since at least 2007. In October 2011, NPO LEMZ made a decision to extend the State tests of the 96L6AP antenna post until 2012 (*source - Annual Report of JSC NPO LEMZ for 2011*).



Radar 96L6E "All-altitude detector" in the deployed position, version on one vehicle (<http://www.lemz.ru/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 05.05.2014 00:55:21

Comments: [2](#)

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[Svet-VSG / Svet-KU](#)

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

Svet-VSG / Svet-KU complex

★★★

Electronic warfare complex for the Strategic Missile Forces' positional areas. The developer and supplier of the Svet-VSG and Svet-KU complexes is STC LLC. Development of the Svet-VSG complex began before 2010. Probably, the Svet-VSG complex was also accepted into service with the Russian Armed Forces before 2010, and the Svet-KU complex was accepted into service in 2012 (*source* - *Electronic Warfare*).

The delivery of the Svet-VSG complexes to the Strategic Missile Forces was completed in December 2013. Deployment of the complexes in the positional areas is planned for 2014 (media reports dated 27.03.2014). In this regard, specialists of the electronic warfare (EW) troops undergo retraining at the inter-service Center for the Preparation and Combat Use of EW Troops (Tambov).

The Svet-VSG complex is stationary and is designed to assess the electromagnetic environment, search, detect and expressly analyze radio emissions, as well as determine the location of their sources in the VHF and UHF ranges, when working together with similar stationary and mobile technical control and radio reconnaissance complexes (*source*).



Antenna-feeder system of the Svet-VSG complex (Electronic warfare in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation - 2013. Collection. Moscow, "Information Bridge", 2013).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.05.2014 08:50:58

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

1L222 Autobase

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

1L222 "Avtobaza"

1L222M "Avtobaza-M" Executive radio-technical reconnaissance complex - a component of the mobile electronic warfare complex with SPN-2 / SPN-4 jamming stations. The complex was developed by VNII "Gradient". The complex is manufactured by NPO Kvant (Novgorod). **The purpose of the reconnaissance complex** is to passively detect emitting radars, including pulsed side-looking aircraft radars, weapons control radars and low-altitude flight support radars, and to provide the automated control post with angular coordinates of the operating radars (azimuth, elevation angle), radar class, frequency range number according to the lettering of the SPN-2 or SPN-4 jamming stations.

★★★



Deployed RTR complex 1L222 "Avtobaza" (publication 06.06.2013, photo - NPO "Kvant", <http://www.rostec.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.10.2011 21:30:47

Comments: [36](#)

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55Ж6М Sky-M

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

55Zh6M "Nebo-M"

55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME"

★★★

Inter-service mobile radar system for detecting aerodynamic and ballistic objects at medium and high altitudes. The system is made in a block-modular design. The system was developed according to the R&D "Nebo-M" by NNIIRT (Nizhny Novgorod) starting in the 1990s. In 1999, a decision was made to place the radar modules on the chassis of the Bryansk Automobile Plant (BAZ). In 2008, a prototype of the integrated secondary radar module (ISR, R&D "Nebo-M") was fully manufactured. In 2008, the first stage of preliminary tests of the 55Zh6M radar prototype, consisting of the RLM-M meter radar module and the RLC control cabin, was completed with a positive result. In 2009, field tests were conducted and the 55Zh6M radar prototype was presented for state tests, complete with the RLM-M (meter radar module), RLM-D (decimeter radar module) and the RLC control cabin with the built-in secondary radar module (BSRM). The centimeter radar module in the form of a prototype has not yet been created as of the summer of 2009.

According to protocol No. 13 dated 18.03.2010 summing up the results of the competition for the delivery of the radar prototype, the competition was held by the Russian Ministry of Defense, the winner was NNIIRT. In 2010, the first stage of state testing of the prototype under the Nebo-M R&D project was completed and the second stage was started; the stage of adjusting the working design documentation based on the results of the first stage of state testing was completed. In 2011, state testing of the prototype 55Zh6M radar complex was completed with a positive result. The stage of adjusting the design documentation based on the test results was completed with a transfer to the letter O1.

The contract for the supply of the first serial 55Zh6M complex (1 set) was signed by NNIIRT with the Russian Ministry of Defense in the spring of 2010. Within the framework of the State Defense Order-2011, NNIIRT is carrying out serial production - the nomenclature position of the production plan for the manufacture of the 55Zh6M product was fulfilled. In 2011, no products were delivered to the customer. On August 10, 2012, a sample of the complex called 55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME" was shown at an equipment exhibition in Ramenskoye dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Russian Air Force.

On January 25, 2013, the media reported that in 2013 the Western Military District will receive the Nebo-M radar; the number of radars received is not specified ([source](#)).



Meter-long module of the RLM-M radar of the 55Zh6ME "Nebo-ME" radar complex, Ramenskoye, exhibition for the 100th anniversary of the Russian Air Force, August 10, 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.08.2012 07:17:13

Comments: [12](#)

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1RL115 / P-90 Pamir

DATA AS OF 2014 (in progress)

1RL115 / P-90 "Pamir"

★★★

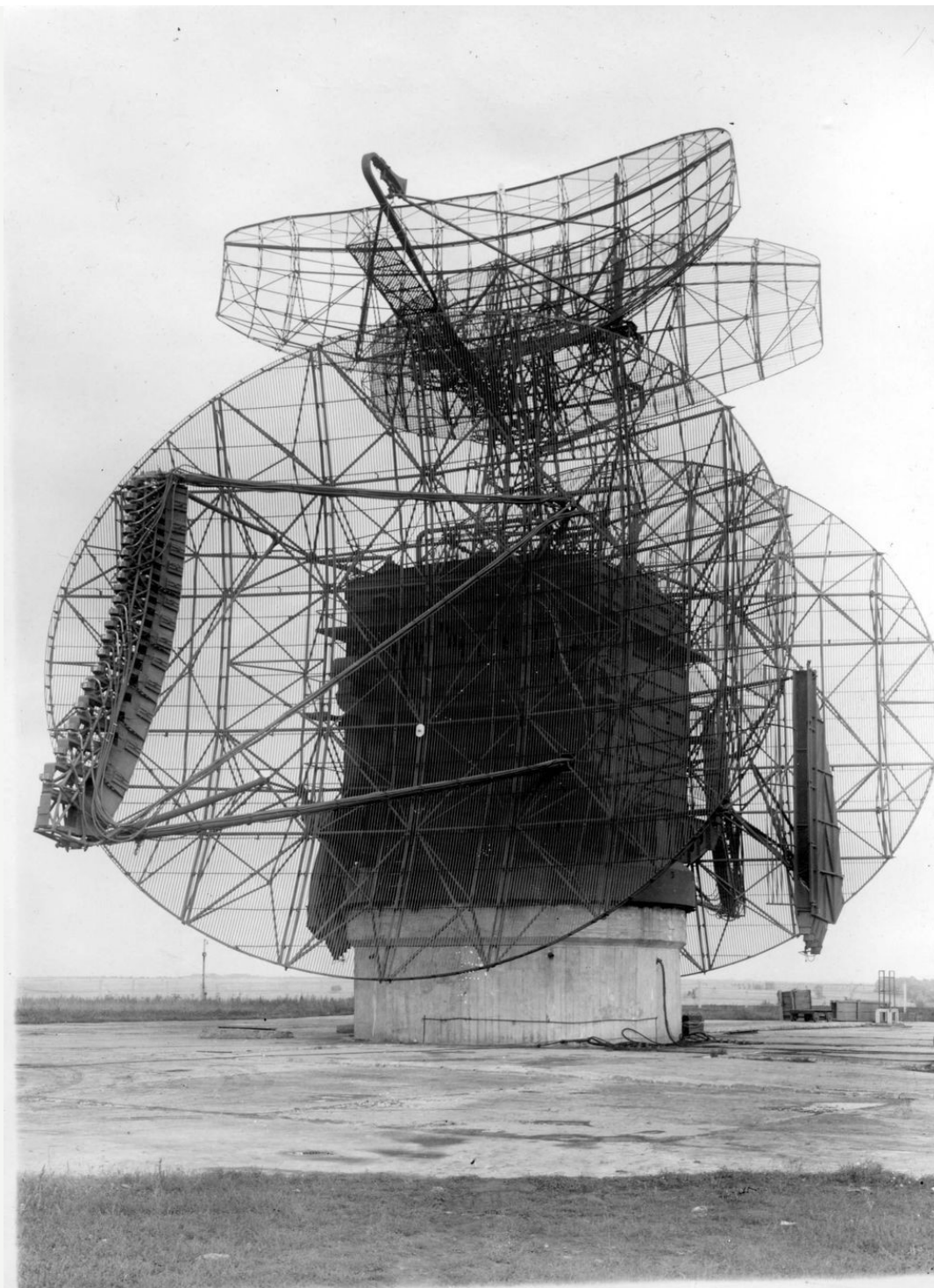
Three-coordinate radar for detection and tracking of air targets. After the Telemechanics Institute NII-20 was renamed on March 13, 1954 into the State Union Order of the Red Banner of Labor Research Institute NII-244 (now the All-Russian Research Institute of Radio Engineering), NII-244 was tasked with creating a new powerful interference-resistant three-coordinate all-round surveillance radar P-90 "Pamir". The antenna system of the Pamir radar was developed under the supervision of A.R. Volpert.

When creating the Pamir radar, a number of new technical problems were solved for the first time in domestic practice:

- the decimeter wave range was mastered;
- a dual-frequency method of protection against passive interference was applied;
- protection against active enemy interference and asynchronous interference from adjacent radars was used;
- a partial method of circular space scanning was implemented, ensuring simultaneous determination of all three coordinates of air targets;
- the rate of output of target coordinates was doubled due to the installation of two antenna-feeder systems on the support and rotary device;
- powerful pulse klystrons were used in transmitting devices and quartz stabilization of emitted frequencies.

In the process of creating the radar, a large amount of scientific and experimental work was carried out, and broad cooperation between scientific and industrial organizations was formed. At that time, no other team in the country had such a class of three-coordinate radars with high productivity and power. Due to the large reserve available at NII-244 (the topics "Topol", "Kama", "Steklo", "Altai"), the task was solved.

In total, several P-90 "Pamir" radars were built and used by the country's air defense forces. The use of the radar ceased in the late 1970s ([source](#)).



Antenna post of radar 1RL115 / P-90 "Pamir" (<http://www.russianarms.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02.01.2014 01:21:42

Comments: [2](#)

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1L219 / 1L219M Zoo-1

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

1L219 "Zoo"

1L219M "Zoo-1" Artillery reconnaissance radar complex. Development of a complex to replace the ARK-1 artillery radar complex 1RL239 "Lynx" was assigned to the Strela Research Institute (Tula) by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 05.07.1981. It was planned to complete the development and accept the complex into service by 1991. Co-executors of the Research Institute "Strela": Tula plant "Arsenal" (production of prototypes of the complex), Saratov PO "Tantal" (USSR Ministry of Economic Development, development of a discrete phase shifter), OKB EP NPO "Svetlana" (USSR Ministry of Economic Development), NPP "Istok" from the city of Fryazino (USSR Ministry of Economic Development, development of microwave devices), Electromechanical Plant named after Vladimir Ilyich in Moscow (USSR METP, development of a power take-off generator). By order of the 2nd Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry, the director of the Research Institute "Strela" V.I. Simachev was appointed chief designer, deputy chief designer - M.A. Romm. Leading Deputy Chief Designers - for the circuit and technical part - V.F. Barabanshchikov, for the design part - Yu.M. Mosyakov, for the technological part - A.D. Solomentsev, for mathematical and software support - V.V. Vodilov. The preliminary design of the Zoopark-1 complex was developed in 1983, the technical design - in 1984. As part of the unification of a number of systems of the Zoopark-1 and Zoopark-2 complexes, by order of the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry, the development of a detector, a digital device for primary information processing, a master oscillator and a shaper of the FKM signal in microelectronic design was assigned to OKB PO Iskra. The Strela Research Institute was developing an electromechanical tablet for displaying information on a topographic map, and developing trajectory extrapolation algorithms. By the end of 1986, the development of design documentation was completed. On June 19, 1986, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a decree providing for the creation of a more complex complex, which was to include the Zoopark-1 complex as a component. This led to a change in the TTT for the Zoopark-1 complex and the need to rework a number of components and develop new microwave devices. In this regard, the prototype of the 1L219 Zoopark-1 complex was sent for preliminary testing only in October 1988.

★★★



The 1L219 "Zoo" radar complex vehicle (photo first published in the early 1990s in the "Equipment and Armament" magazine, <http://talks.guns.ru>).



The 1L219M "Zoo-1" radar complex vehicle (<http://www.vektor.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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1L260 Zoo-1M

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

1L260 "Zoopark-1M" Radar system for reconnaissance of missile and artillery positions. Developed by NPO Strela (Tula) of the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern. The contract with the Russian Ministry of Defense for the supply of 1L260 radar systems was probably concluded in November 2011. The systems are being manufactured in 2012. The system will probably undergo military trials in 2013 (see below).

★★★



i-korotchenko.livejournal.com
Radar machine 1L261 of the 1L260 "Zoo-1M" complex at the MAKS-2013 air show, Ramenskoye, August 26-31, 2013 (<http://i-korotchenko.livejournal.com>).



Radar vehicle 1L261 of the 1L260 "Zoo-1M" complex (<http://www.npostrela.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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RB-531B Infauna

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

RB-531B "Infauna" Radio reconnaissance and radio suppression system for airborne forces units. Development of the system was started in 2005 and completed in 2009. Enterprises from Moscow, Voronezh and St. Petersburg took part in the project, the lead organization was the Sozvezdie concern, the chief designer was M.L. Artemov. In 2009, it was planned to complete factory tests of the system, serial production was planned to begin in 2010. As a result, by the fall of 2010, state tests of the system were completed and by the end of 2010 it was planned to start serial production with the prospect of entering mass production in 2011. In September 2010, state tests of the system were completed. During 2011, the first two crews of the Infauna radio reconnaissance and radio suppression systems were trained and approved for operation at the inter-service training center for specialists and units of the Russian Armed Forces Electronic Warfare. On 16.01.2012, it was officially announced that the Airborne Forces had received the first 4 Infauna systems. The systems entered service with the electronic warfare units of the Svir Airborne Division (Ivanovo, Western Military District) and the electronic warfare units of the Airborne Assault (Mountain) Unit (Novorossiysk, Southern Military District).

★★★



Voronezh EW cadets during exercises with the RB-531B "Infauna" complex, February 2012 ("Red Star" via <http://russianarms.mybb.ru>).



The "Infauna" complex vehicle (<http://radikal.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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SBRM

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

SBRM Service and combat reconnaissance vehicle. Developed by NPO Strela (Tula) of the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern for the Omyleniye-1 R&D project, general designer N.A. Zaitsev. The contract for the development of the SBRM was concluded in February 2010 for 51 million rubles. Preliminary tests of the SBRM were completed in 2012. It was first presented to the public at the Engineering Technologies-2012 exhibition (Zhukovsky, June 27, 2012). The customer of the SBRM is the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The vehicle is intended to equip reconnaissance units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The SBRM is equipped with various reconnaissance means: an optical-electronic system (OES), a radar station (RLS), a remotely piloted aircraft

(RPA), reconnaissance and signaling equipment, and an acoustic shot detection system.

★★★



Service and combat reconnaissance vehicle with a set of equipment. Exhibition "Technologies in mechanical engineering-2012", Zhukovsky, June 27, 2012
(photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

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